

# ABSTRACT

A method for preparing a thermoplastic elastomer is disclosed, said method comprising (I) mixing

(A) a rheologically stable polyamide resin having a melting point or glass transition temperature of 25°C to 275°C,

(B) a silicone base comprising

(B') 100 parts by weight of a diorganopolysiloxane gum having a plasticity of at least 30 and having an average of at least 2 alkenyl radicals in its molecule and

(B'') 5 to 200 parts by weight of a reinforcing filler,

the weight ratio of said silicone base to said polyamide resin is from 35:65 to 85:15,

(C) 0.01 to 5 parts by weight of a stabilizer per 100 parts by weight of said polyamide resin plus said silicone base, said stabilizer being selected from hindered phenols; thioesters; hindered amines; 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(4H-3, 1-benzoxazin-4-one); and 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, hexadecyl ester,

(D) an organohydrido silicon compound which contains an average of at least 2 silicon-bonded hydrogen groups in its molecule and

(E) a hydrosilation catalyst,

components (D) and (E) being present in an amount sufficient to cure said diorganopolysiloxane (B'); and

(II) dynamically curing said diorganopolysiloxane (B'),

wherein at least one property of the thermoplastic elastomer selected from tensile strength or elongation is at least 25% greater than the respective property for a corresponding simple blend wherein said diorganopolysiloxane is not cured and said thermoplastic elastomer has an elongation of at least 25%.